

APPENDIX I

SCOPING MEETING DISPLAY BOARDS



Kemmerer Resource Management Plan Revision

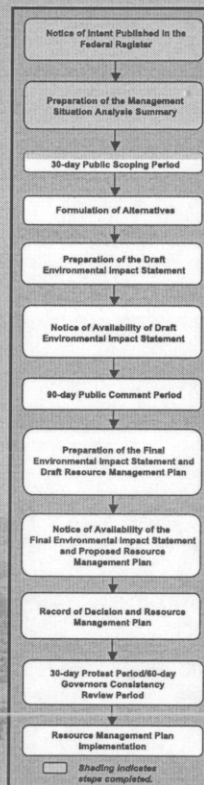


RMP Revision Process

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will consider the following throughout the RMP revision process.

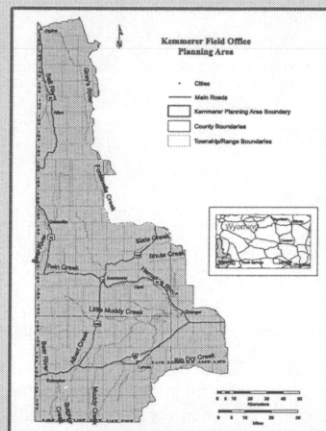
- Observe multiple use and sustained yield;
- Use a systematic interdisciplinary approach;
- Consider present and potential uses of public land;
- Consider and solicit public input throughout the process; and
- Coordinate with applicable tribes and federal, state, and local agencies.

Where do we go from here?



Photographs used on these displays, were obtained from a variety of sources including websites and the BLM and contractor staff.

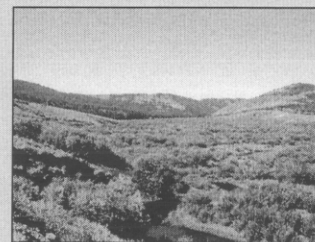
Kemmerer Field Office Planning Area



The Kemmerer Planning Area includes 1.4 million acres of BLM-administered surface land and 1.6 million acres of BLM-administered mineral estate in Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties.

BLM-administered Acreage by County

County	Acres
Lincoln	832,492
Sweetwater	184,143
Uinta	404,785



Land use plans and planning decisions are the basis for everyday on-the-ground actions the BLM undertakes.

Acronyms and Definitions

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - is our country's charter for protection of the environment. It requires all federal agencies to evaluate the impact of proposed major federal actions (in this case the RMP revision) with respect to their significance on the human environment.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) - governs administration of public lands by the BLM. The act establishes the commitment to retain ownership of public lands, improve deteriorated lands, and manage lands to ensure productive capacity in perpetuity.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) - the purpose of the RMP is to establish goals and objectives for resource management; identify lands that are open and available for certain uses and lands that are closed for certain uses; provide comprehensive management direction for all resources and uses; and contain broad scale decisions guiding future site-specific implementation decisions.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - one type of document prepared by federal agencies in compliance with NEPA which portrays the potential environmental consequences of proposed major federal actions (in this case the RMP revision).

Management Situation Analysis (MSA) - is an in-depth assessment of various resources and uses on public lands. The MSA Summary presents an overview of resource conditions, current management practices, issues identified to date, and opportunities for change.

Scoping - is the process that federal agencies use to identify public and agency issues and concerns relating to management actions on federal lands. Scoping is the process of identifying the range of issues, management concerns, preliminary alternatives, and other components of an EIS and RMP.

Preliminary Planning Issues - represent the BLM's knowledge to date on issues with the existing RMP.



Kemmerer Resource Management Plan Revision



Air Quality

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency manage air quality in the planning area. Existing air quality is considered excellent.



Soil

Soils in the Kemmerer Planning Area are diverse and include five groups:

- Overthrust Belt
- Green River Basin Uplands
- Mountainous Areas
- Relict Alluvial Fans and High Outwash Terraces
- Floodplains

Water

The Kemmerer Planning Area encompasses portions of three regional watersheds including the Green River, Bear River, and Snake River watersheds. The BLM coordinates with multiple state and federal agencies to ensure that water resource management responsibilities are carried out.

Preliminary Planning Issue:

- Air and water quality.

Other Issues?

- Please Comment.

Physical and Biological Resources

Fish and Wildlife Resources

There is fairly diverse composition of fish species that inhabit the waters on public lands within the planning area.



Critical big game winter range is one of several important management issues considered by the Kemmerer Field Office.



Special Status Species

Special status animals and plants and their habitat known or with the potential to occur in the planning area are considered in land management decisions.

Vegetative Resources



- grassland and shrubland communities
- riparian and wetland communities
- woodland and forest communities
- invasive nonnative plant species

Preliminary Planning Issues:

- Wildlife habitat and management of crucial habitat and migration corridors.
- Management and cumulative effect of land uses and human activities on threatened, endangered, candidate, and sensitive species and their habitats.
- Vegetation, including impacts of invasive nonnative species.

Other Issues?

- Please Comment.

Cultural Resources

More than 8,000 cultural resources have been documented to date on lands administered by BLM within the planning area.



Geology

Abandoned mine safety is an important management consideration for the BLM in the planning area.



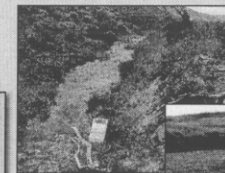
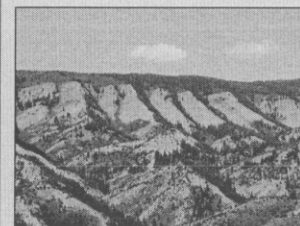
Paleontology

Within the Kemmerer Planning Area, collection of fossils from public lands is allowed with some restrictions.



Visual Resources

Visual Resource Management (VRM) in the Kemmerer Planning Area focuses on values and resources existing throughout the planning area and includes views of native landscapes and unique areas with spectacular visual quality.



Preliminary Planning Issues:

- Management of cultural and paleontological resources, including National Historic Trails.
- Visual Resource Management.

Other Issues?

- Please Comment.

Slate Creek Ridge is an example of an area with high scenic values.

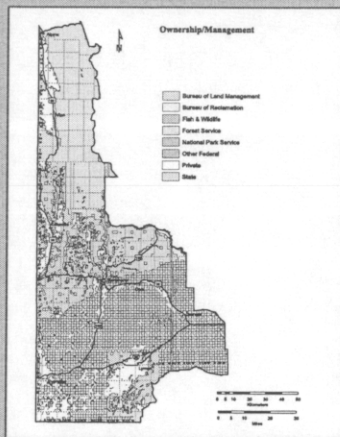


Kemmerer Resource Management Plan Revision



Lands and Realty

The BLM Lands and Realty program is aimed at managing lands that host and support resource and management programs.



Transportation and Access

Transportation includes access to public lands and infrastructure management.



Utility and Communication Corridors



Preliminary Planning Issue:

- Access to and transportation on BLM lands.
- Other Issues?
- Please Comment.

Resource Uses

Coal

Wyoming is the nation's largest producer of coal, producing about 34 percent of the nation's coal.

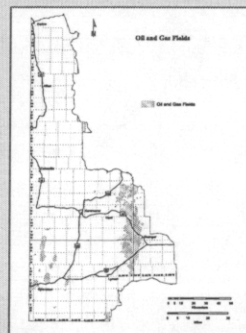


Trona

The world's largest known deposit of trona (sodium) is located in southwestern Wyoming.

Oil and Gas

Approximately 1,071,449 acres are currently leased for oil and gas development of the approximately 1.6 million acres of oil and gas mineral estate in the planning area.



Based on analysis, the BLM predicts that there will be 1,200 future oil and gas wells (including 200 coalbed gas wells) in the planning area within the next 20 years.

Locatable Minerals

The planning area has a unique and wide range of geology giving rise to an assortment of minerals, including uranium, copper, titanium, vanadium, diamonds, bentonite, and building stone. All BLM-administered mineral estate, except in areas specifically withdrawn from mineral location, remain open for prospecting for and development of locatable minerals.

Salable Minerals

Salable minerals, such as sand and gravel, moss rock, conglomerates, and limestone and sandstone talus are available for sale and for free use permits from the Kemmerer Field Office.



Renewable Energy

The BLM considers renewable energy issues and concerns in management decisions.

Preliminary Planning Issue:

- Energy and mineral resource exploration and development.
- Other Issues?
- Please Comment.

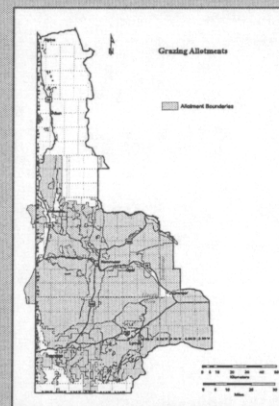
Forest Products

Approximately 250 cords of fuelwood, 50 Christmas trees, and 1,000 post and poles are sold annually from the forest land within the planning area.



Livestock Grazing

The Kemmerer Field Office administers grazing on 204 allotments ranging in size from 10 to 522,254 acres and accounts for a total of 157,249 animal unit months (AUMs) across all allotments.



Recreation

Recreation opportunities and uses of BLM lands within the planning area include sight-seeing, touring, hiking, mountain biking, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, photography, wildlife viewing, camping, fishing, and hunting.



Preliminary Planning Issues:

- Recreation and Off Highway Vehicle management.
- Livestock grazing.
- Other Issues?
- Please Comment.



Kemmerer Resource Management Plan Revision



Fire Management

The BLM's priority is the safety and protection of firefighters and the public. The BLM also promotes public education; seeks compensation for suppression costs of trespass fires; manages wildland and prescribed fire to maintain or improve biological diversity and the health of vegetation on public land; and protects resources at risk.



Preliminary Planning Issue:
- Fire management.
Other Issues?
- Please Comment.

Special Designations

Special management areas are designated by the BLM to protect or preserve certain qualities or uses in specific areas. The environment in these areas is unique in some regard, so that it is desirable to apply different management to the areas than is applied to the surrounding public lands.

- *Raymond Mountain Wilderness Study Area (WSA)*. Located in the Sublette Mountain range, the area contains Bonneville cutthroat trout and is important crucial winter range for elk, moose, and mule deer.
- *Raymond Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)*. This ACEC lies wholly within the Raymond Mountain WSA. The ACEC is managed to protect the needs of the Sensitive Bonneville cutthroat trout.
- *Wild and Scenic Rivers*. Huff Creek and Raymond Creek, both within the Raymond Mountain WSA, have been found suitable for Wild and Scenic River designations.

Preliminary Planning Issue:
- Management of cultural and paleontological resources, including National Historic Trails.
- Potential establishment of special management areas.
Other Issues?
- Please Comment.

Social and Economic Conditions

Socioeconomic Conditions

The three counties in the planning area are Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties. Sweetwater County is the most populous with 37,475 people in 2000. In 2000, Lincoln County comprised 14,630 people and Uinta County comprised 19,707 people.

Sources of Personal Income, 2000¹

Source	Lincoln	Uinta	Sweetwater
Farm and Agricultural Services	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Mining	8.7%	11.8%	25.0%
Manufacturing (including forest products)	4.7%	2.9%	9.8%
Services and Professional	24.3%	29.0%	28.3%
Construction	8.0%	6.3%	5.3%
Government	14.2%	14.0%	12.0%
Non-Labor Income ²	43.1%	28.5%	29.2%
Total Personal Income (\$ millions)	\$307	\$434	\$1,091

Notes: 1. Percentages may not add to 100% because of adjustments made for place of residence and personal contributions for social insurance.
2. Non-labor income includes transfer payments (pensions, disability, insurance, Medicare, welfare) as well as dividends, interest, and rent.
Source: Information described in this Table is summarized from Bureau of Economic Analysis (2002) data (www.bea.gov).

Environmental Justice

The BLM's activities do not disproportionately affect minority nor low income populations residing in Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties.

Health and Safety

The primary emphasis of the Hazard Management and Resource Program is to reduce risks to visitors and employees, restore contaminated lands, and to carry out emergency activities.



The former location of an abandoned mine, now restored.

Issues?
- Please Comment.